SOUTH AMERICA.

French and Spanish Breaches of Neutrality.

The Troubles Between Prade and Congress.

The steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Conner, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning with a very full complement of passengers, the mails from the South Pacific, and the following con-

 Panama
 Railroad
 24,208
 Weils, Fargo & Co., 80,000

 Engene Kelly & Co., 81,000
 Dabney, Morgan &

 Weil & Co., 50,000
 Co. 79,038

 Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co., 11,000
 Order. 200,000

 Yuba Canal Co., 11,000
 Order. 40,000

PROM ASPINWALL

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

American Sailors Leave the Rayo-Level De Goda Superseded-Rumors About the Rail-read Grant-Naval Excitement at Panama-Statistics of Traffic on the Inthuss. &c.

Panama, May 15, 1857.

The Hotted States states of Constitution of Constitutio

PANAMA, May 15, 1867.
United States steamer Occobe has returned to vali from her warlike expedition to Carthagena en satiors belonging to the Rayo took advantage o protection offered them by Captain Foster and eed's absence in Bogota, a-rebel hero of Red wn is in command of Mosquera's vessel, and enough Captain Foster, while in command of whence he could not escape the wrath of our yielded to the stern decree of fate when he that his ancient enemy opposed him in the

ombander. The receit it cannot recair his name; yielded to the stern decree of fate when be that his ancient enemy opposed him in the instanca.

Snanish frigate Navas de Tolosa has left Carthars. The frigate Carmen relieved her of the control of the control of the fater is abled from going to soa by the retention of porher machinery, without which it is impossible to turn a whoel. The boarding of the Rayo in waters by two boats' crews from the Tolosa (an of which was furnished you by the fast mail) is das an outrage against this government, which misards would never have attempted in the ports onger Power. I greatly mistake old Mosquera's er if he does not give Spain considerable annoy-payment for the humiliaring indignity to which been subjected. It is very doubtful, yet, hown what manner this question will be settled. We nortly hear the solution that will be offered by the int, and will then know if it will satisfy the government as to the intentions of the Rayo. I would not be a strong to the property of the lidvision. This change foreshadows the adoption we policy on the part of Mosquera, and it is now probable that the long projected movement is the listhmus of Panama will be abandoned. It as shown that such a movement would be strenupposed by the officials of this State, who have reparing for a conflict with the national troops, mosidering the disadvantages under which the latid labor in the enemy's country, and with the ween them and reinforcements, the policy just gis the oals safe one to pursue.

Is it little news from the capital. No open runded courred between the executive and legislawers, but they continued to be quite antagoelastic under the interest between the passessors of the privibut the subject is one of such comthat as stugic day may bring about a little dreamed of. It is certain, however, that sentiment favors the American Company; and it ally sure that even the best friends of the present are too extravagant in their ideas of the value road. They expect to realise enough from its or un th

A letter dated Santa Martha, May 2, contains one lowwing gossipiwhen the news of the proceedings of the national
cops in this city reached Bogota it caused great exciteent, and Mr. Campo Santo, in the House of Represensives, publicly accused Mosquera of being the promoter
these acts. The two chambers joined in demanding
e removal of Level de Goda and his expulsion from
e army. It is stated that both these requests were
amediately granted; but I do not believe the latter to
correct, for I am certain that all Level's actions
we been performed under orders from General
osquera. General Reduciendo Lopez is believed to
ave been appointed to succeed Goda; if true, this will
even worse than before, for it is well known that
was sent to Santa Martha in the interests of the dictorship. Nevertheless, if we can only obtain the rifes

Mosquera. General Reduciendo Loper is believed to have been appointed to succeed Goda; if true, thus will be even worse than before, for it is well known that he was sent to Santa Martha in the interests of the dictatorship. Nevertheses, if we can only obtass the rifles we want, Magdalena will have the glory of giving the death blow to he revolution of Mosquera. The Sensiors and Representatives of the State of Bolivar, with the exception of Don Juan Manuel Barreda, have protested against the scandolous acts committed by the national creates the sandalous acts of th

The Trouble Between President Prade and Congress—The Revolts in the Provinces Continue—Marshal Castilla Coming to Head the Rebels—The South American Congress at Lima—A French Breach of Neutrality, &c.

to be rather on the increase than otherwise, and the prospect is still good that Padro intends to turn out the Congress and make himself Dictator again. He fears, however, that the Congressional party may be too strong against him, and seems to be feeling his way before proceeding to extremities. On the 24th Congress passed a ing himself by the neck to his cell door with a strap.

note to Prado requesting him to dismiss his Ministers and informing him that if he did not do so they should take the matter into their own hands and declare all their acts null and void. On hearing of the note the Ministers at once sent in their resignations, which Prado was forced to accept, and now seems to be in a fix for a Cabinet. Report says that every one that Prado has offered a position to has declined, fearing that in the troubles between the two powers they will follow

ment on the religious question, and an outbreak was expected at any moment.

Castilla, Buita, Gutterrex and several other revolutionary leaders have left Valparaiso and landed at Cobija, their intention being, without doubt, to preced to Aroquipa and start the revolution on a firm basis. Frado had much better make up his quarrel with Congress and make common cases against the revolution, or both he and Congress may get turned out.

There is a proposition before Congress to accept at once the treatles of the Congress of 1855 and to proceed to call a second one, to meet is Lima as soon as convenient, and to direct the President to send a rote to the republics of the United States, Mexico, St. Domingo and Paraguay, asking each of these countries to send representatives, and appointing José Par Soldan to represent Peru. The Ministers, who are to act as representatives to the Congress, have been already appointed from the United States of Colourb, and Venezuela, and are expected there in a short time.

The religious question is very much questor just at present. Beyond some long speeches, Congress has not taken any further steps towards appropristing the Cherch property.

The French fleet that arrived here a few days ago from a deapnico brought with seem a small vessel, which was a fextion prize. The said vossel was sold here on the 25th by the Freich Admiral, without permission to do so. The press of this city have airoady taken notice of the breach of neutrality and call on the authorities to prevent it.

Dottvia.

On the 27th of March government signed a treaty of commerce and navigation with Brazil. A law has been passed declaring the penalty of death for counterfeiting, and the same penalty to any employé in the minis who stall prove false to his trust. The postal arrangement between Bolivia and Chie has been concluded. to the effect that any letter paid in one country shall be free in the other. The road from Santiago de Chiquitos to Corumbe is finished making the dislates shorter by

The Recent Elections Reported Outrages the Part of Government Authorities—Cabinet Changes Expected—The Argentine Revolt Reported at an End, &c. Valparaiso, April 17, 1867.

immediate answer. Everything remains in the same condition that has characterized the war for the last ten menths. Nothing is known of the movements of the patiently waiting for some action on the part of the aliled republics to indicate whether peace is desirable or not. The press of Chile opposes external mediation, but at the same time calls loudly for the settlement of the difficulties, apparently forgetful of the absence of Spanish forces from the Pacific, and the utter incapability of the aliled squadrons to successfully assume offensive operations at saa. The mediation offered by the United States has not been ac-

unpleasant difficulty is already adjusted, and negreet no opportunity to effer courtesies to our squadron. The result of the recent Congressional elections is now definitely known; the government party, as I intimated in my last letter, being everywhere triumphant. The press of the country is loud is denouncing outrages committed by subordinates having the control of the balloting; and that our voters may see how republicanism flourishes here, I give the following extract from the Putria:—

ing; and that our votors may see how republicanism flourishes here, I give the following extract from the Putrid:—

In all localities where the government was certain of success there was some semblance of legality and decorum observed. But wherever the opposition had the least apparent chance of victory the tools of the Executive committed the grossest abuses. In Copiapo it was attempted to tamper with the list of voters; money was larished without measure, and even armed violence was resorted to; as in Chaffarrillo, for example, where the Subdelegate came forth in person, attended by his satellites, to cut down and bayonet the people, under pretent of disorderly conduct which he himself had purposely provoked, in the hope of thereby insuring the triumph of the government texte. In Vallinar the Governor proceeded to even greater outrages. On the day preceding the election he summoned to his presonce the leader of the opposition party, and inding he could not been him to his will ordered him to be thrown into prison and put in frons. On the day following, at an early hour, he caused the public square in which the election was appointed to be held to be cleared, stationed pickets of soldiers at the corners of the streets which open into it, forbade all access thereto, except to such as belonged to his party ordered the arrest of those who begged to be allowed to vote, and by these scandialous proceedings succeeded in obtaining, out of a total of three hundred and fifty or four hundred electors, the votes of fifty-six, who, of course, was partiasans of the government. In Freirina something similar took place. Before the opening of the polis all those likely to offer any opposition were put under arrest, by which means the government obtained a complete victory, their remaining opponents having abandoned the field. In Cwalle, Illayel and Loutie similar outrages were held to be registed, they, in order to avoid there being alterations if one register, they, in order to avoid there being alterations in our first day

certainty. All we can now say is that government has loss ground immensely by the high handed proceedings of its agents.

The newspapers announce an approaching change of Cabinet, some stating that Mr. Covarrolias is about to retire from the post of Minister of Foreign Relations, and be succeeded by the present Minister of War, Senor Errazuliz, and that the vacancy thus created is to be filled by General Altiaga. It is also rumored that Schor Errazuliz will retire altogether from the Cabinet. The reasons for these changes are not well understood, but it is believed that the difference of opinion between Mr. Covarrulias and the rest of the government on the subject of the war induces him to resign.

The Mendoza revolution seems to have come to an end. On the lat of April General Pannero defeated General Saa, under whose orders all the revolutionary leaders had placed themselves; but no reliable details of the affair have yet been received here. Since that time the revolutionists have not been able to rally, and are evidently in a hopeless condition.

A sever shock of earthquake disturbed Valparaiso on the night of the 13th inst. The vibration lasted several seconds, and was so violent as to cause great numbers of people to rush half clothed into the streets and prostrate themselves, with cries and lamentations. The Haralb correspondent changed his base from the third story of a brick house with a degree of alactity that would do credit to an acrobat, and only returned to his virtuous couch after sufficient time had elapsed to indicate that the convulsion had expended its force. A heavy rumbling sound accompanied the earthquake, and was heard approaching for about two seconds before the shock was full.

The United States steamer Mohican sailed yesterday for Callae, or rouse to ber station with the North Pacific, and the frigate Topaza for the South Pacific, and the frigate Topaza for the South Pacific.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Reciprocity Trenty-A Hawaiian Minister En Route for Washington-Rapid Decline of the Hawaiian Race-Death of an American Missionary, &c.

However, April 2, 1867.

The A. A. Eldredge is off to-morrow with the mails

The A. A. Eldredge is off to-morrow with the mails and passengers for San Francisco. Among the passengers I learn C. C. Harris, his Hawalian Majesty's Miniber of Finance, will be found. Mr. H. will go on to Washington to push the much talked of Reciprosity treaty to a conclusion. Although American interests—sugar more particularly—will undoubtedly be helped by the treaty, this government cannot help but reap great gain by its passage. Let Congress look to it that Americans obtain all the privileges possible in return, and not be ever modest in claiming every advantage which can

The foreigners feet up 4,193, out of which take the Chincee, 1,206, and you have a balance of 2,988, of which it is safe to say over four-fifths are Americana.

which it is safe to say over four-fifths are Americana.

The decrease of the Hawaiian race, to speak within bounds, has been over feurison thesesand as feuriced years, and a large majority of these have died under thirty years of age. The ratio of decrease must necessarily increase as years roll on. It will be easy for any one fond of cyphering to state very nearly about the period when the race will be extinct.

On Tuesday, March 28, the Rev. J. 8, Emerson departed this life, aged sixty-seven years, being located at Waialna, on this island, where he died, the past thirty-one years, out of which he had served as paster of the native church twenty-eight years. Mr. Emerson was a native of New Hampshire.

All sorts of stories are rife as to who is to be promoted to the Supreme bench. Among others is the following:—Judge Davis will be first associate and Mr. Harris will select some one in the United States to fill the other vacancy. So far as Judge Davis is concerned I concur, but in the appointment of the second associate 1 think this community may look for a surprise. Rumor says that the French and British commissioners have intimated that the appointment of the hearmony and good will which have so long existed between their governments and this. They claim that the beach and ministry are already largely composed of Americans; naming Chief Justice Allen, Judge Davis, Attorney General Phillips and Minister Harris in support of their assertion. Allen, Phillips and Harris are Americans by birth, while Davis was born here and has one-quarter Hawaiian blood in his veins. Harris was long ago thrown overboard by Americans, as he plays into the hands of the English Church party. Some say that Phillips is only too anxious to please the anti-American party, but I have seen no evidence of it. The Minister of the Interior, F. W. Hutchison, is an out and out John govers was dependent to play to questary to quote his language to Captain Hanham, R. N., upon the occasion of the receipt of the news of President Lincoln's death, w

Frenchman, who it is well known is only too anxious to serve France. It thus appears that Americans have but two support-ers out of the seven individuals which compose the

ors out or the soven beautiful and additional capital and cabinet.

I clip the following from the Hawaiian Gasette:—It has pleased his Majesty to make the following promotions and appointments in the Order of Kamehameha I:—Grand Cross—E. H. Allen.

Commanders—Their Excellencies C. de Varigny, C. C. Harris, P. Nahaolelna, J. O. Dominis.

Knight Companion—His Excellency F. W. Hutchison.

BROOKLYN INTRILIGENCE.

more satisfactorily than did the attempted intervention of Engiand and France.

The allied squadrons of Chile and Pera remain at anchor is the harbor, but will leave in a few days on a cruise to the southard for exercise. I expect to accompany the fleet, and heps to flad some interesting topics during our South Facilities are afforded for shooting and fishing.

Nothing new has turned up respecting the relations between Peru and Chile and the United States on the squadron. The old exterte cordials butween the Peruvian fleet and our men of war has been re-established, and the officers meet on the most friendly terms. It is probable that the whole affair is admittedly settled by this time, and that saluting will go on as before. What action, if any, has been taken by Admiral Dahkren aince his truck in Myrite avenue were placed unpreasant difficulty is already adjusted, and neglect no unpreasant difficulty is already adjusted, and neg whiskey found on a truck in Myrtle avenue were placed under seizure on a charge that the barrels were improperly branded.

REGISTRARS IN BARKEUPTCY.—On Monday sext the

registrars in bankruptcy, as appointed by Chief Justice Chase for the Eastern district of this State, will be announced by Judge Benedict of the District Court, and their appointments confirmed.

The Gold Stress Assassan

The Gold Stream Assassation.—A post mortem examination of the body of William Bushop Carr, was made yesterday morning, at the city dead house, by Dr. A. J. Willetts. On external examination of the head a penetrating wound was found about an inch above the outer corner of the left eye. The track of the bullet was found to have extended horizontally across the brain from the aperture of entrance, and inclining backwards through both hemispheres, being about four inches in length. The ball was about a quarter of an inch in diameter and somewhat flattened and bruised.

LAYRET CORNERS SOURCE AND EXAMPLE.—The cor-

length. The ball was about a quarter of an inch in claimeter and somewhat flattened and bruised.

LATING THE CORNER STORE OF A NEW CHAPEL.—The corner stone of the new edifice for the Throop avenue Presbyterian church, on the corner of Throop avenue Presbyterian church, on the corner of Throop and Willoughby
avenues, was laid with appropriate ceremonies shortly
after three o'clock yesterday afternoon. About five hundred persons were present, including the children attached to the Mission Sanday school, the latter opening
the ceremonies of the occasion by singing. The Rev.
W. I. Slavens offered the prayer, and appropriate passages of scripture were read by the Rev. Join S. Roberis. The dedicatory addresses were delivered by the
Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy and the Rev. Wm. A. Ferguson. The children sang the hymn entitled "the House
upon a Rock," at the conclusion of which
the usual papers appertaining to the origin and
progress of the enterprise, copies of dally newspapers, coin, &c., were placed in a box and deposited in
the corner stone, the latter coremony being performed
by Rev. John D. Wells, D. D., and the ceremonias ended
with the benediction. The building as above located
will be thirty-eight by seventy feet in size, and will seat
when finished about four hundred and lifty persons.
It will be a wooden structure, resting on a substantial
foundation of masonry, and will cost about \$10,000. It
is expected that the edifice will be ready for occupancy
about the first of August, until which time the congregation will continue to worship in the Mission building,
on Throop avenue, between Myrtle and Fiushing avenues. The Sunday mission school attached to this congregation numbers about six hundred children, who are
under the care of Mr. Darwin R. James, the superintendent.

The Hurson Avenue Howers.—From the additional

testimony taken before Coroner Lynch in the inquest new being held in the circumstances attending the death of Patrick Quinn, who was found lying on the sidewalk on Hudson avenue on last Sunday morning, the following facts were developed:—Eilen Finn, residing at 32 Hudson avenue, sworn, testified that, about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, while standing at her window, she saw three hen standing on Quinn's stoop—the deceased being of the number; heard one of them say, "Go up stairs," and Quinn say, "Go to hell;" witness shortly after heard some one say, "Do you want to fight?" Subsequently she saw five or six men outside, two of whom had clinched; was of the opinion that the deceased was one of tue latter; she saw them both fall into the street together; witness saw no sticks with any of the parity. of Patrick Quinn, who was found lying on the sidewalk

ceased was one of the atter; see and them both land into the street together; witness saw no sticks with any of the party.

Michael Freeley was examined and testified that he was in company with Quinn and Rooney, and that they both accompanied him home and wanted him to go up stairs, but he refused and commenced skylarking with the latter; while they were on the sidewalk Callen and his son came along and some sharp words were exchanged which ended in a fight, during which witness ran away; when witness returned to the place he found Rooney looking fer his cap and bleeding; old Cullen had a stick with him, but witness did not see him use it, nor old he see anything more of the deceased that night.

Armsers Durino the Werk—There were four hundred and seventy seven arrests made by the police in the ten precincts of Brooklyn during the past week. The week preceding the total number of arrests was four hundred and eighty-one, showing a decrease of four in the present return.

The Stragt Liostino,—The annoyance and inconvenience to which citizens have been subjected for the past

THE STREET LIGHTING.—The annoyance and inconvenience to which citizens have been subjected for the past
three weeks owing to the failure of the gas companies
to furnish light, it is promised, will be remedied immediately. The superintendents of the Greenpoint Gas
Company and of the Williamsburg Gas Company met
yesterday morning in the Mayor's office at the City Hail,
and satisfactory arrangements were made by which they
have agreed to light the lamps regularly for the future,
Similar arrangements have been made with the gas
companies of the Western District.

JAPAN.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

A Luli in the Great Trade Centre-The War in the South and its Importance to Foreign-ore-Progress of Native Liberality Despite the Executive-The "Radical" Party of the Empire-Independent Character of the American Diplomacy-Native Politoness-The Council at Ocaka-An American Naval Station-Outdoor Sports-Command of the United States Steamer Wyoming.

YOUNDAMA, Japan, March 29, 1867.
Since the Colorado steamship joir here on her return young to San Francisco these islands have been super-

was offered. It transpired that a high noble of the Mikado's court was sipping his tes or saki at that wayside inn when the officers attempted to pass, and he demanded from them the recognition usually accorded him by his own countrymen, and he obtained it, maske the apology, as the Chinese say. In fact, he did not apologies at all; but it was made by the head policeman of the village wherein the refreshment shop stood. The noble's dignity has not suffered a whit in the eyes of the natives.

Officers of the Ninth and other English regiments are now required to wear their pistols when riding outside the limits, so that if they are again compelled to dismount it will be after bloodshed, they say. Several days before this occurrence, the Governor of Kanagawa sent a notification to our consel, General Stahel, that during the funeral ceremonies of the late Mikado the Tokaido toad would be more frequented than usual, and courbously requested American citizens to abstain so far as passible from visiting the Tokaido because of the confusion that might arise. If, however, business called aly of them out there, it would prevent confusion if they compiled with the customs of the Japanese. It is reasonable to suppose such timel: notice was sent to all the consults, and that the Japanese authorities think they was very little excuse for the appearance of the offers on thair road afterward.

Laving devoted a paragraph to the jealousy of these people, I cansot help paying a little tribute to some of their good qualities. It is wonderful to see people la with the bump of inquisitiveness is so largely developid so excessively polite. They sainte one upon the slightest pret-zt, by placing the hands upon the knees, shifting half up like a well oiled jackkning-delivering the well "Ohio" in their most seductive tones. They will might your porch and peer steadfastly through your pator windows until they are discovered, when, instead of leing abashed, they smile with singular sweetness and look again. There is none of that supercilio

has mon more trouble in diverging himself of vermin than h had during the days of the Georgia coxume. All this had deed as advancement of European civilization.

We re quite fortunate in having such a representative in Jam as Minister Van Valkenburgh. A more energetic ian would be continually in hot water; a less vigores man would accomplish nothing; a man more food obstward show would be laughed at in these wide Japane sleeves, and a man more simply republican in his dret would be derided, so far as native politicess could cride. The General is a bappy medium between these dremes, and American citizens in Japan are hopsfulhat through him American reputation, in bad oder at the close of Mr. Pruyn's residency, may be brighted.

Gener Van Valkenburgh has reopened correspondence with the Japanese in the matter of claims by America citizens for property destroyed and injuries sustaineduring the troubles of 1863. Something like \$30,000 involved, and there is every indication that the amount will soon be paid. The principal claimants are John'd. P. Stearns, of Boston, and the heirs of E. A. Scheyerd's New York, deceased.

Gener'd. J. P. Stabel, our new Consul at this port, is also peerming his duties to the satisfaction of all Americas. The consulate officials are rather cramped for quarks—the large and imposing structure known as the mw bousulate, having been destroyed in the November re. Official business is now transacted in an outbuildig formerly used as servants' quarters. But it stand uper the shade of Commodore Perry's great treaty os, and over it floats the biggest sheet of Stars and itrus from the tallest pole in Yokohama. The Consul extemplates the erection of a building much more upplypriate for United States government offices.

It is externelly refreshing to Americans to see such officials about he provision show the his action provision abut he prostituting his officials in the matter of bicferig between those of other nations. If the French Haister goes down to Hlogo—as he did the other day has infused

CHINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

There is, in reality, nothing new to communicate from North China, beyond the budget I sent by the Colorado. The first steamer from Tientsin arrived the day before yesterday, bringing information that the Peiho opened this year on the 28th of February, somewhat earlier than

Inst year on the sound of votary, somewhat the last year, or several provious years.

Trade prospects for Europeans are even worse than last year, a large proportion of the consignments by the first steamers having been made to Chinamen. It is hourly becoming more difficult for the European trader to "come it" over the Celestial. In view of the great to "come it" over the Celestial. In view of the great losses sustained by native merchants in their dealings with foreigners during the past few years, they have held a consultation, and agreed not to transact in silk hereafter except on a cash principle. The beauty of this

with foreigners during the past few years, they have held a consultation, and agreed not to transact in silk hereafter oxcept on a cash principle. The beauty of this arrangement may be seen at a glance, when it is shown that the foreign merchant is yet required to give any amount of "tick" on his shirtings and camiets when dealing with the native skinners. There are two sides to this, as well as to any other question, but the Chinnese merchants being in the majority, appear to have the stronger.

Here in Shanghae, aside from the usual number of paper limits, and the usual amount of loud talk in reference to them, the chief new excitement is the opening of the new theatre, a commodious structure of pine boards, which has been closely watched while in course of erection with the greatest interest by all Europeans. On the night of the 1st inst. a very large and most fashionable audience had assembled, and the formal inauguration of this new temple of Thespis was made.

Down in the Ningap waters, about servainy miles from this port, on the night of the 20th, the steamer Scheznen ran full speed into the Express both of the Shanghae Steam Navigation Company's line. The Express had, among other freight, about three hundred Chinese passengers, and the consternation for a time was fearful. They could not be induced to abandon the sinking steamer without their boxes and their worldly goods, and the indications were that many would be drowned. But by careful management the Express was beached in Pirates' Bay, and all got early off.

There is nothing from rebelliondom by the last Han Kow steamer, and it is difficult to tell where they will next break out.

The old crop of teas is coming down slowly, and there is nothing doing in freights except coastwise.

The chief excitement in Hong Kong, as reported by the last mail, was the attempt by an organized band of Chinamen, from Wanchi (the Five Points of Hong Kong, to rob and murder in a dwelling house within a stone's throw of Sir Richard Graves McDonneil's mansion. It was ve

PORES BY MARY E. TOCKER-DOOLADY: BROOMS PORES OF MARY E. TOCKER-DOLLOY: BROUND STREET.—To say that this collection of fugitive pieces is of a very high order would be to raise expectations that would be disappointed. Their author, in her modest preface, disclaims any such pretension, and she does well. Her poems recommend themselves sufficiently without her running the risk which it would entail. without her running the risk which it would entail. Better far to begin thus modestly and to feel carefully her way through the difficulties and dangers of authorship. In her volume there are pieces which would do no discredit to experienced pens, but there are also some which it would have been judicious to have omitted. The collection, taken as a whole, however, exhibits evidences of the true poetic spirit, and some of them are as charming in sentiment as in their rhythmical ingeniousness. Mrs. Tucker gives promise of a bright literary future. All she requires is study and perseverance to enable her to win har was to judicious the study and perseverance to enable her to win har was to judicious the study and perseverance to enable her to win har was to judicious the study and perseverance to enable her to win har was to judicious the study and perseverance to enable her to win har was to judicious the study and perseverance to enable her to win har was to judicious the study and perseverance to enable her to win har was to judicious to have also some which would do not be successful to the study and perseverance to enable her to win har was to judicious to have only the collection to the study and perseverance to enable her to win her was to judicious to have only the collection the study and perseverance to enable her to win her was to judicious to have only the study and perseverance to enable her to win her was to judicious to have only the study and perseverance to enable her to win her was to judicious to have only the study and perseverance to enable her to win her was to judicious to have only the study and perseverance to enable her to win her was to judicious to have only the study and perseverance to enable her to win her was to judicious to have only the study and her to win her the study and perseverance to enable her to win her the study and perseverance to enable her to win her the study and the stu

THE FASHIONS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALB.

Full Dress Matiness and Fashionable Attendance—Dresses of the Young, the Married and Ladies of Decilning Years—Jackets. Or naments and Embroideries—The Very Newcontat. &c.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Coolie Trade of Jamaica-General Be-pression-Opposition to the New Plan of Government.

on the 2d of May.

Opening of the Peihe-Trade Prespects—A
Steamship Cellisien—A New Theatre-Reports from the Scene of Rebellien—Native
Burgiar Bands, &c.
SHARGHAR, CHINA, March 16, 1867. all been comfortably located in Vere, Clarendon and St. Dorothy. They are a fine, strong and healthy lot, and it

The Standard of April 29, reports:—

The prostration existing in every commercial branch, shows that there is an absence of that vitality at the root necessary for the upholding of the trunk on which the future of this island rosts. That a vigorous policy is essentially necessary to resuscitate this falling colony, there can be no doubt. For the past thirty years that have succeeded each other, each one has more perceptibly marked the decadence which, if not at once checked, must result in the total upheaving of those institutions, the maintenance of which promotes the prosperty of a country, but whose absence marks its degeneracy.

The United States aloop of war Saco, Capitain Wilson, left Kingston May I for Cape Haytten.

The United States steamer Susquehanna, with the flag of Rear Admiral Palmer, left Kingston for Port-au-Princo.

There was much unanimity of feeling and conviction against the bills proposed by the Government to promote what they call law reform in Jamaica.

St. Catharine and its vicinity were visited for two hours yesterday evening with copious and refreshing showers. A similar blessing was experienced in the lower parts of St. John's.

The Steamship Oneida.

The United States steamer Oneida will proceed from the Battery to Sandy Hook to-merrow, where her comthe Battery to Sandy Hook to-merrow, where her com-passes will be adjusted. After that, if the weather per-mit, she will proceed to sea. On Friday her ammunition was brought aboard yesterday, and she underwent a thorough inspection by officers from the navy yard. The Oneida is a screw steamer, but will use steam only in emergencies, carrying sall in good weather. To this end she is bark rigged. Her armament is heavy, consisting of siz thirty-two-pounders and one eleven-inch pivot gus, a thirty-pounder rilled Parrott on her bow, and two boat howthers. Her crew numbers are hundred and thirty-pounder rifled Parrott on her bow, and two boat howitzers. Her crew numbers one hundred and twenty men. There are ten wardroom officers and eleven steerage. The first port the Oneida will probably make will be one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Thence she proceeds to Rio Janeiro, Cape town, and thus around to the Asiatic squadron. The cruise will be an interesting one, as the vessel is of such light draft as to enable her to go up some of the more important Chinase rivers. The following is a correct list of her officers:—Commander—J. R. Creighton, commanding.

Lieutenant Commander—J. Pyffe, executive officer.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant—H. W. Grinnell, navigator.

Acting Founder December 1

Sator.

Acting Masters—O. W. Muldaur, W. H. Maios, C. Baldwin, J. P. Harden.

Surpeon—James Suddard.

Assistant Surgeon—Edward Frothingham.

P. A. Pagmaster—T. S. Tullock.

Engineers—First Assistants—W. B. Sittig, H. Barstow;

Second Assistants—J. Tornance, H. Snyder; Acting Third

Assistants—C. D. Southall, W. S. Kauman.

Mates—G. W. Pratt, F. H. Wing, J. Oliver, I. Mo
Gowan, P. Harmony.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE. A Busglan Shot and Carrungs—About one o'clock yesterday morning, as Rudolph Rea, of Middle Village, was entering his room, he discovered that the apartment had been entered by a burglar, whom he afterment had been entered by a burgiar, whom he afterwards saw trying to make his escape from the premises.

Res immediately seized a loaded musket and discharged
its contents at the intruder. The charge took effect in
the man's shoulder and necessitated amputation of the
arm. The wounded prisoner was sent to the County
Jali to swait the action of the Grand Jury.

Daring Highway Robbert.—On Tuesday night last a
man was knocked down in the vicinity of St. Roann's

wall, near Flushing, by two desperadoes, and after re-lieving him of all the money contained in his pockets, threw him into the bay adjoining the road. The victim ultimately made his way without further molestation to Hunter's Point.

ANOTHER CASE OF HOUSEBREAKING.—The house of Mr.